REMARKS

By this amendment, claims 1-24 are pending, in which no claims are canceled, currently amended, or newly presented.

The final Office Action mailed November 24, 2004 rejected claims 1, 2, 9 and 10 under 35 U.S.C. § 102 as anticipated by *Jonsson et al.* (US 6,208,959), and claims 3, 7, 8, 11, 12, 16, 17, 19 and 20 as obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103 based on *Jonsson et al.* in view of *Ohta* (US 5,703,311).

Applicant appreciates the indication that claims 4-6, 13-15, 18 and 21-24 are allowed.

The Specification has been amended to correct discovered informalities.

Applicant respectfully traverses the outstanding rejections on the merits, because the claimed invention patentably defines over the art of record, as next discussed.

Independent claim 1 recites **"sending to the human user at least one group of the information as a voice transmission** with a tonality unique to the at least one group that distinguishes the at least one group from others of the groups." Claim 9 recites "means for **sending, to the human user, each of the groups of the information as a voice transmission** preceded by a unique tone of a musical key that distinguishes each group from others of the groups."

The Office Action appears to have simply ignored these specific features, which are not disclosed by the general conclusion that "a mobile telephone inherently interfaces with a human user" (page 5 of the Office Action). On page 3, the Office Action refers to col. 9: 44-56 for such a supposed teaching. This cited passage states the following (Emphasis Added):

> In a more elaborate configuration, illustrated in FIG. 5B, a system is capable of intermixing a user's own speech with predefined symbols as described above. In this embodiment, a buffer 505 is provided for **storing incoming speech supplied by the user.** An analysis unit 507 includes a library of voiced keywords. These keywords, possibly including synonyms, are **pronounced by the user in order to**

train the mobile terminal speech devices to understand these words. During the training process, the user may browse through the memory that stores a plurality of commonly used keywords. **The words may be displayed to the user, and the user responds by pronouncing the word.** By pressing a button, the user may additionally indicate that a synonym follows.

As evident from the above passage, the only mention of anything being sent to the user is a capability to **display** words, which are being trained in the system, to the user; moreover **displaying** is not a "voice transmission." Presumably these "words" are the claimed "group of the information." The Examiner does not state so explicitly, but such reading is consistent with the Examiner's reasoning, which equates "information in groups" as a "command," citing col. 9: 9-43. The passage of col. 9: 9-43 states the following (Emphasis Added):

> An exemplary embodiment of one such solution is shown in FIG. 5A. Here, the same input symbol-to-formant frequency encoder 100 as is illustrated in FIG. 1 is used. In order to permit virtually anyone to utilize an automated server having speech recognition hardware, a microphone 501 or other input device is provided to receive acoustic energy from the user, and to convert the acoustic energy into a corresponding signal. The signal is provided to a speech recognizer 503 that has been trained to recognize the speech of this particular user. This means that the speech recognizer 503 has been trained to recognize the particular language and the particular accent of the user, and in particular, **the speech recognizer 503 should be trained to recognize commands that the user would say while communicating with the automated server (not shown).**
>
> The output of the speech recognizer 503 is preferably one of a number of predefined symbols. The symbols are then supplied to the input of the input symbol-toformant frequency encoder 100, which converts the received input symbol into a corresponding superposition of formant frequencies as fully described above. In particular, the corresponding formant frequencies are selected to be those that the automated server (not shown) has been trained to recognize and respond to. In this way, the speech of different users, perhaps even speaking different languages, is converted into a common "language" that is easily recognizable by the automated server.
>
> In one embodiment, the speech recognizer 503 may be implemented in a mobile terminal for use in a cellular telephone system. Speech recognition systems are available that can be integrated with a personal mobile phone and trained for adaptation to the voice characteristics of the ordinary user of the phone, and therefore need not be described here in detail.

At best, the "command" is supplied by the human user to the automated server (speech recognizer 503), not "sending to the human user at least one group of the information as a voice transmission."

In light of the above discussion, Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102 be withdrawn as anticipation require that each and every element of the claim be disclosed in a prior art reference, based on the foregoing, it is clear that *Jonsson et al.* fails to anticipate independent claims 1 and 9.
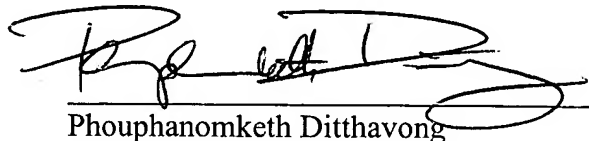
Independent claim 19 includes the feature of "an interface for **voice transmitting each group** preceded by a unique tone, which tones are in a single musical key, so that the tones distinguish each group from the other groups **to the human user**" and "whereby **the unique tones provide a human user** navigation aid to identify the group to which the units belongs." As made clear in the arguments for the allowability of independent claims 1 and 9, the *Jonsson et al.* does not transmit anything to the human user, it is the human user that is to supply information to the speech recognizer 503. Applicant submits that the secondary reference of *Ohta* does not cure the deficiencies of *Jonsson et al.*, and thus, respectfully requests withdrawal of the obviousness rejection.

Therefore, the present application, as amended, overcomes the rejections of record and is in condition for allowance. Favorable consideration is respectfully requested. If any unresolved issues remain, it is respectfully requested that the Examiner telephone the undersigned attorney at (703) 425-8508 so that such issues may be resolved as expeditiously as possible.

Respectfully Submitted,

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Date

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